

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 13.

## TRACHOMA.

### AN INVESTIGATION OF ITS OCCURRENCE IN TULARE COUNTY, CAL.

By M. W. GLOVER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

In the survey I considered only those cases to be trachoma that showed evidence of a chronic inflammation, characterized by hyperplasia, true granulations (not follicles), and scar-tissue formation.

The examination of school children may be thus summarized:

	Pupils.	Cases of trachoma.	Cases of folliculosis.
Porterville:			
Grammar school.....	237	0	15
High school.....	38	0	1
Total.....	275	0	16
Visalia:			
Tipton Lindsay School.....	284	1	19
High school.....	165	0	4
Washington School.....	242	1	32
Lincoln School.....	203	1	45
Total.....	894	3	100
Country schools:			
Outside Creek.....	35	1	9
Farmersville.....	81	1 <sup>1</sup>	15
Union.....	36	1	5
Deep Creek.....	19	0	1
East Lynn.....	32	0	4
Total.....	203	3	34
Corcoran:			
Grammar school.....	106	0	11

<sup>1</sup> Doubtful, 1.

It developed during this examination that there was considerable folliculosis among these children and that the more aggravated cases had been suspected of being trachoma.

In all, 1,478 school children were examined and five positive cases and one doubtful case of trachoma and 161 cases of folliculosis were found.

Of the cases of trachoma found in Visalia and vicinity the one in the Tipton Lindsay School was a Chinese boy, a son of a native, born

in China, I was informed. He was 11 years old and in the second grade. This case I believe might be regarded as an imported one. This class of aliens, sons of natives, are not subject to medical inspection at the immigrant station. The case of trachoma diagnosed at the Washington School was a girl, 10 years old, in the second grade, who had been to school but one day. She had been in the county about a year, and stated that she had "granulated lids" in Missouri, whence she came to Tulare County.

The case at the Lincoln School was a girl, 9 years old, a native of Tulare County and never out of the district. She was one of five children, none of whom other than herself had trachoma. The origin of this case could not be traced.

In the Outside Creek School a similar case was observed, a boy, 11 years old, a native of Tulare County, whose brother, also examined, had not trachoma.

In the Farmersville School was observed the doubtful case, a boy, 13 years old, who had been three years in Tulare County, coming from Texas. This was one of those cases that require treatment to confirm a diagnosis.

In the Union School the case of trachoma was a young Mexican, 10 years old, from whom nothing could be learned, as he spoke little English. He lived on a farm near Farmersville. This case was probably imported, either directly or indirectly.

Of the six cases of trachoma, counting the doubtful case as one of trachoma, two only were natives of the county, the other four being imported cases. It appears that the disease has not spread to any extent.

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## CONTAMINATED VEGETABLES.

### THE USE OF NIGHT SOIL IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN AS A POSSIBLE DISSEMINATOR OF DISEASE.

By J. D. LONG, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

It is customary in investigations to discover the causes operative in the production of outbreaks of typhoid fever, to inquire, among other things, as to whether persons who have been attacked by the disease have used fresh or uncooked vegetables as part of their diet during the two or three weeks prior to the onset of the disease.

The reason for making such inquiry is that in some localities vegetable gardens have been handled in such an insanitary manner that they have become a danger to the community, not only for the reason that typhoid fever can be spread through the agency of vegetables, but because other serious diseases, such as amebic dysentery and bacillary dysentery, may be transmitted in the same manner.

It has been the custom in the Orient, for no one knows how many years, to use night soil as a fertilizer in vegetable gardens. In fact, the practice is so common that there is a regularly established traffic in this commodity, and owners and operators of vegetable gardens, in addition to carefully saving the excrement of themselves, their families, and laborers, make periodical trips to the nearest market for the purpose of purchasing such additional material as may be needed. An understanding of this custom will make plain the reason why disease, due to practices of this kind, is common in oriental countries.

The method of using the material varies in different localities. The practice is first to mix a certain amount with the soil at or near the time of planting the seed; then at later periods, when the vegetables are growing, to sprinkle a thin solution of night soil from a sprinkling can over the growing vegetables. In certain portions of the Orient it is a common thing to see a laborer walking between rows of young vegetables with a bamboo pole over his shoulder from each end of which there hangs a sprinkling can. The streams from these cans are carefully directed onto the tops of the young vegetables, and two rows can thus be treated at one time.

In certain portions of the United States it is not uncommon to use sewage as it issues from the sewerage system of cities or towns for irrigation purposes, either by diverting it into a channel which leads through the garden, or by dipping it from polluted streams, vaults or vats, and applying it. In several communities, owners of large vegetable gardens collect night soil, and furnish, clean, and change the pails or receptacles, free of charge to the householder. In these instances the matter collected is usually mixed with the earth of the garden.

It has been found that vegetables grown in soil infected with the germ of typhoid fever had the germs of the disease upon the leaves and stems 31 days after the soil was infected, and the same germ was found in the ground itself 35 days after it was infected. Rainfall and sunlight did not kill or remove the germs.

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## HOW HAWAII HANDLES HER SANITARY PROBLEMS.

By GEORGE W. MCCOY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The Territory of Hawaii is made up of a group of islands lying in the Pacific Ocean about 2,200 miles from the coast of the United States and in about the same latitude as Hongkong, Habana, and Calcutta. The climate of the group is remarkable for the very small variation in temperature. At Honolulu, the capital, the difference between the extreme winter minimum and the extreme summer maximum is only about 27° F., and the greatest daily range is 16° F.

The population consists largely of orientals. Of the 200,000 people in the islands about one-half are Japanese; the remainder are Chinese, natives, Filipinos, and whites. Portuguese, Spaniards, and Russians constitute about two-thirds of the white population. Many of these people have been brought to the islands to supply laborers for the sugar industry.

The expense of importing these immigrants, which is very heavy, is divided between the business and commercial interests and the Territorial government. The fact that much of the labor employed is thus secured at a definite dollars and cents cost tends to give to the community, and particularly to the business part of it, a keen appreciation of the value of life, health, and efficiency. Therefore it is not very difficult to convince the influential members of the community that it is a very wise expenditure of money to make every reasonable effort to keep people as healthy and therefore as efficient as circumstances will permit. For this reason, if for no other, more interest is taken in the work of the health department of Hawaii than is the case in most communities.

The islands are located on the lines of travel between the Orient and North America, Central America, and South America. This naturally exposes them to danger of infection from many sources that are known to be prolific breeding places for infectious diseases. Thus it happens that, in spite of the vigilance of the port quarantine officers, plague, cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever have been introduced. The presence of these diseases has always been detected at once, and rational and scientific suppressive measures have been effective. With the exception of plague, which continues to be found to a small extent among the rats on one of the islands, with the occasional occurrence of human cases, these diseases have been promptly suppressed.

The ordinary contagious diseases of temperate climates occur occasionally, and are handled as elsewhere. Scarlet fever and diphtheria seem to be less severe than in the United States.

Commodious and well-arranged isolation hospitals and well-equipped laboratories are maintained at Honolulu and at Hilo. A laboratory for the examination of rodents is maintained at Honokaa, on the Island of Hawaii, in the zone of endemic plague infection.

Perhaps the largest problems the health authorities have had to solve are those presented by the collection of laborers and their families in the communities usually called "plantation camps." These camps have a population of from a few dozen people to 1,000 or even more. Left to themselves the laborers and their families appear to be contented to live under conditions of extreme filth. In many instances the local managers of the plantations do not appear to be animated by any pronounced desire to improve the



conditions as they now exist. The health department has attacked the problem in a vigorous way, and as a result many improvements have been inaugurated. The systematic collection of garbage has been established at the majority of the camps. Waste water is required to be carried away in proper concrete ditches. Attempts are made to have excreta disposed of in such a manner as to render it devoid of danger.

The most important article of food of the native Hawaiians, "poi," is made in a way that renders it very liable to become a mode of carrying infection. A part of the process of preparing the food at the shops is the kneading of it by the hands. There is no heating of the product after this. Strict regulations are employed as to the health of those engaged in this work and proper supervision is given to the other conditions under which the food is prepared. Machine-made poi, which, from a sanitary point of view, has many advantages over the handmade article, is gradually coming into use.

#### ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Territorial board of health has jurisdiction in regard to infectious diseases throughout the archipelago. This body holds office at the pleasure of the governor, who, in turn, is appointed by the President of the United States.

The board of health is represented on each island by a chief sanitary inspector, who has reporting to him a sanitary inspector or sanitary policeman from each plantation. There are also sanitary inspectors in the larger towns. These sanitary officers are all laymen.

A properly qualified physician, known as the Government physician, is employed by the Territory in each community. It is his duty to care for the indigent sick, to report the presence of infectious diseases, and to cooperate with the chief sanitary inspector of the island in taking measures for the suppression of outbreaks of infectious disease.

School inspection and the general supervision of food products are under the Territorial board. Foodstuffs can be sold only in places certified by the sanitary authorities.

Sanitary matters, aside from infectious diseases, such as housing regulations, market inspections, etc., are largely under the jurisdiction of each island (county) separately. These functions were formerly performed by the central Territorial government, but in some general changes in administration they have been transferred to local governing bodies.

In March, 1911, the Territorial legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a commission of experts "to investigate the sanitary conditions of Honolulu with reference to present and future dangers and requirements, and to report the result of such investiga-

tion, with its recommendations of what work should be done and the necessary plans and specifications for doing it." The commission appointed by the governor consisted of a lawyer, an engineer, two business men, and a sanitary expert from the United States Public Health Service. A comprehensive report was prepared, on the basis of which it will be possible for the community to go forward in a systematic way in the permanent improvement of sanitary conditions.

One of the reasons for pushing forward sanitary improvements in Honolulu as rapidly as possible is the fact that there will be a large increase of traffic at this port when the Panama Canal becomes available. There are few communities that will reap more benefit from the opening of this waterway than Honolulu.

#### SPECIAL PROBLEMS.

*Plague.*—Plague is attacked entirely through measures taken to destroy rodents. In the seaports of Honolulu and Hilo, which have commerce with the outer world, campaigns of rat extermination are being carried on continually. The problem of rodent eradication, difficult anywhere, is doubly so in Hawaii, because the majority of the rats are not the ordinary sewer rat, as is the case in temperate climates, but the tree or roof rat (*Mus alexandrinus*). The black rat (*Mus rattus*) stands second in number. Trapping, poisoning, the use of the natural enemies of the rat (cats and dogs), all measures of great value in fighting the ordinary sewer rat, are of much less service in dealing with the rodents that live principally in trees and under roofs. Shooting is frequently employed. Poisoning is of comparatively little value, largely on account of the abundant food supply the rats find in sugar cane and in tropical fruits.

*Mosquito-borne diseases.*—Aside from dengue, there are no mosquito-borne diseases known to occur in the islands, though three varieties of mosquitoes are very abundant—viz, *Culex fatigans*, *Stegomyia calopus*, and *Stegomyia scutellaris*. As *S. calopus* is known to carry yellow fever, the ports which have frequent communication with the countries where this disease is present are kept as free from this insect as possible. Malaria and malaria-carrying mosquitoes are unknown in the islands and appropriate measures are taken to prevent the introduction of the latter.

*Leprosy.*—This disease, which affects about 1 in 50 of the native population, constitutes one of the most serious problems with which any community is compelled to deal and will be considered in a separate paper.

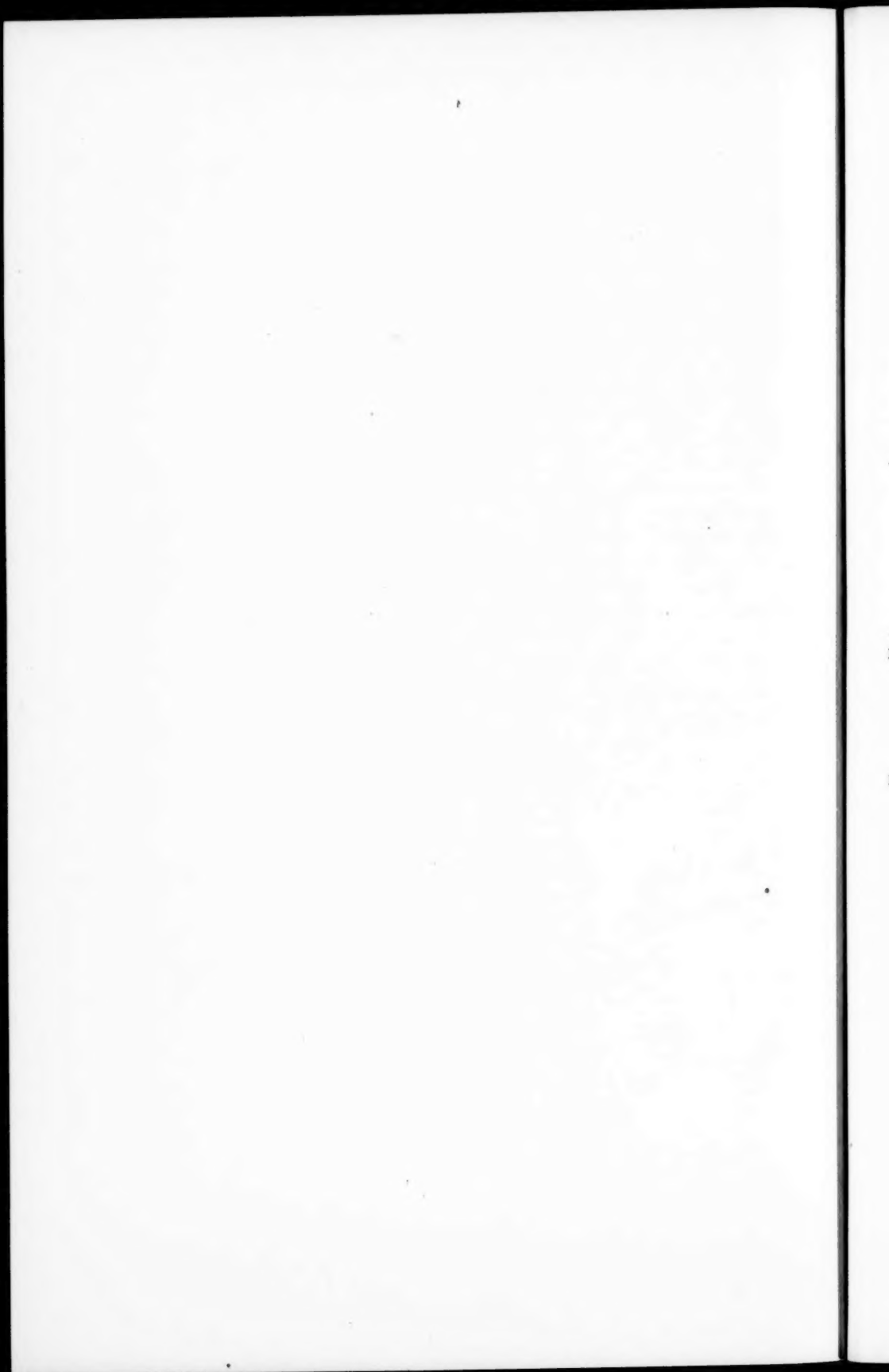
*Tuberculosis.*—The board of health is actively carrying on a campaign of education on this subject. The difficulty here, as elsewhere, is not so much in teaching people what to do to prevent this disease

and the way to live in order to recover from it, as in finding means whereby they may take advantage of the excellent advice given by those who make this subject their special field of activity. It is not so difficult to make people understand that sunlight, fresh air, rest in bed, an abundance of milk, eggs, and other nourishing food tend to prevent or cure this disease, as it is for them to secure these essentials.

I should mention here with especial commendation that the county of Maui has established a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis to which any patient who is unable to secure proper treatment for himself or herself may be admitted.

*Cooperation of Federal Government.*—Officers of the United States Public Health Service stationed in Hawaii, for the purpose of conducting the Federal quarantine and the United States Station for the Investigation of Leprosy, render the local authorities any assistance desired. In November, 1911, at the request of the Territorial government, an officer of the Public Health Service was detailed to be sanitary adviser to the governor of the Territory.

*Expense.*—The expense of conducting the Territorial health department is very heavy, amounting to about \$3 per capita per year. About 20 per cent of the total revenue of the islands is spent on health matters. This is an excellent showing, though it should be mentioned that it includes such items as filling of insanitary land, and care of lepers and of insane.



# PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

## IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

### SMALLPOX.

State Reports for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Massachusetts:</b>						
Bristol County—						
Taunton.....	3		12	1		
Hampden County—						
Holyoke.....	2			1	1	
Suffolk County—						
Boston.....	1				1	
Total.....	6		2	2	2	
<b>Michigan:</b>						
Alcona County—						
Harrisville Township.....	1				1	
Branch County—						
Noble Township.....	1					1
Cass County—						
Dowagiac.....	1				1	
Cheboygan County—						
Beulah Township.....	5				3	2
Emmet County—						
Petoskey.....	1					1
Grand Traverse County—						
Traverse.....	1					1
Grafton County—						
Wheeler Township.....	10		1		9	
Ingham County—						
Alaledon Township.....	2				2	
Aurelius Township.....	1				1	
Ingham Township.....	1					1
Vevay Township.....	5				1	4
Wheatfield Township.....	2				2	
Williamston Township.....	2				2	
Ionia County—						
Ionia.....	1					1
Kalamazoo County—						
Kalamazoo.....	4				4	
Kent County—						
Sparta.....	2				2	
Lapeer County—						
Burnside Township.....	2			2		
North Branch Township.....	7				7	
Lenawee County—						
Hudson Township.....	2		1		1	

<sup>1</sup> Vaccinated subsequent to exposure to smallpox and had the disease in mild form.



## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases, reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>						
Monroe County—						
Ash Township.....	2					2
Bedford Township.....	4				1	3
Exeter Township.....	2				1	1
Whiteford Township.....	2				1	1
Monroe.....	15			1	14	
Muskegon County—						
Montague.....	1					1
Muskegon.....	1					1
Newaygo County—						
Denver Township.....	4			1	3	
Oceana County—						
Benona Township.....	1					1
Hesperia.....	1					1
Shelby.....	1				1	
St. Clair County—						
Burchville Township.....	1				1	
Tuscola County—						
Vassar.....	3					3
Washtenaw County—						
Ann Arbor.....	11					11
Wayne County—						
Taylor Township.....	1				1	
Detroit.....	10				10	
Wyandotte.....	28			3	25	
Total.....	139		2	7	94	36
<b>Minnesota:</b>						
Aitkin County—						
Rice River Township.....	3				3	
Salo Township.....	1				1	
Blue Earth County—						
Amboy.....	17				1	16
Lake Crystal.....	1				1	
Mankato.....	14			1	13	
Mapleton.....	2			1	1	
Carver County—						
Camden Township.....	3				3	
Carver.....	2				2	
Cass County—						
Cass Lake.....	1				1	
Chippewa County:						
Montevideo.....	6			1	5	
Dakota County—						
Hastings.....	2				1	1
Mendota Township.....	8			1	7	
South St. Paul.....	3				3	
Fillmore County—						
Fillmore Township.....	19			1	17	1
Holt Township.....	1				1	
Jordan Township.....	3				3	
Preble Township.....	1				1	
Spring Valley Township.....	1				1	
Summer Township.....	2				2	
Freeborn County—						
Albert Lea.....	2				2	
Alden.....	1				1	
Goodhue County—						
Pine Island.....	1				1	
Hennepin County—						
Excelsior Township.....	1				1	
Greenwood Township.....	1				1	
Minneapolis.....	48				48	
Plymouth Township.....	3				3	
Houston County—						
Brownsville Township.....	2			1	1	
Jackson County—						
Round Lake Township.....	3			1	2	

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1913—Continued.

Places	Number of new cases, reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Kandiyohi County—						
Willmar.....	1				1	
Koochiching County—						
International Falls.....	1					1
Lac qui Parle County—						
Dawson.....	1				1	
Madison.....	3			2	1	
Le Sueur County—						
Cleveland Township.....	1				1	
Cordova Township.....	3			1	2	
Kilkenny.....	3				3	
Kilkenny Township.....	1				1	
Lincoln County—						
Hope Township.....	1				1	
Lyon County—						
Westerheim Township.....	1				1	
Martin County—						
Truman.....	1				1	
Meeker County—						
Collinwood Township.....	3			1	2	
Ellsworth Township.....	3				3	
Mower County—						
Adams Township.....	1				1	
Austin.....	5				5	
Lansing Township.....	1				1	
Udolpho Township.....	6				6	
Nicollet County—						
Lake Prairie Township.....	3				3	
North Mankato.....	4				4	
Nobles County—						
Round Lake.....	1				1	
Olmsted County—						
Pleasant Grove Township.....	2	1				2
Rochester.....	9				9	
Rochester Township.....	2					2
Otter Tail County—						
Richville Township.....	7				7	
Pine County—						
Hinckley.....	1				1	
Pipestone County—						
Burke Township.....	1				1	
Polk County—						
Godfrey Township.....	3				3	
Grove Park Township.....	2				2	
Mentor.....	29			2	26	1
Woodside Township.....	1					1
Pope County—						
Leven Township.....	1				1	
Villard.....	6				6	
Ramsey County—						
New Canada Township.....	1				1	
St. Paul.....	82		1	11	16	54
Red Lake County—						
Lambert Township.....	2				2	
Plummer.....	5				5	
Poplar River Township.....	19			1	18	
Terrebonne Township.....	1				1	
Redwood County—						
Revere.....	1				1	
Sundown Township.....	1				1	
Rice County—						
Cannon City Township.....	1				1	
Morristown Township.....	2				2	
Wheatland Township.....	1				1	
St. Louis County—						
Duluth.....	33		1	5	27	
Virginia.....	7			1	6	

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases, reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.						
Scott County—						
Belle Plaine.....	1				1	
Belle Plaine Township.....	3				3	
Jordan.....	4			1	2	1
Spring Lake Township.....	1				1	
Steele County—						
Blooming Prairie.....	2				2	
Deerfield Township.....	1				1	
Owatonna Township.....	1				1	
Summit Township.....	1				1	
Todd County—						
Hewitt.....	1				1	
Traverse County—						
Lake Valley Township.....	9				9	
Wadena County—						
North Germany Township.....	1				1	
Washington County—						
Lakeland Township.....	3			1	2	
May Township.....	4				4	
Newport.....	4				4	
Oakdale Township.....	1				1	
Oneka Township.....	1				1	
South Stillwater.....	2				2	
Stillwater.....	39		1	5	33	
Watsonwan County—						
Riverdale Township.....	1				1	
Wright County—						
Buffalo.....	1				1	
Stockholm Township.....	7				7	
Yellow Medicine County—						
Lisbon Township.....	5				5	
Omro Township.....	1				1	
Total.....	510	1	3	38	398	80
Wisconsin:						
Barron County.....	4	1				4
Brown County.....	42		9		29	4
Buffalo County.....	8				8	
Chippewa County.....	1					1
Clark County.....	1	1				
Columbia County.....	2					2
Dane County.....	3					3
Douglas County.....	4					4
Dunn County.....	1				1	
Eau Claire County.....	1					1
Iowa County.....	1					1
Jefferson County.....	13		4		2	7
La Crosse County.....	7		1	4	2	
Lincoln County.....	1					1
Marathon County.....	12					12
Marinette County.....	1			1		
Milwaukee County.....	56			1	3	52
Ozaukee County.....	1					1
Pepin County.....	9					9
Racine County.....	1					1
Richland County.....	1					1
Shawano County.....	3					3
Taylor County.....	6		1		5	
Waukesha County.....	1				1	
Total.....	180	2	15	6	51	108

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

## Ohio Report for January, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Ohio:						
Belmont County—						
Colerain Township.....	1					1
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	5					5
Columbiana County—						
East Liverpool.....	1					1
Cuyahoga County—						
North Dover.....	2		2			
Guernsey County—						
Cambridge.....	21		1	6	14	
Bayesville.....	1					1
Cambridge Township.....	6				6	
Jackson Township.....	1					1
Liberty Township.....	5					5
Lore City.....	1					1
Quaker City.....	1				1	
Valley Township.....	1					1
Hamilton County—						
Cincinnati.....	1					1
Lucas County—						
Adams Township.....	3					3
Toledo.....	20				20	
Mahoning County—						
Youngstown.....	1					1
Montgomery County—						
Harrison Township.....	1					1
Muskingum County—						
Brush Creek Township.....	3		1			2
Hopewell Township.....	1		1			
South Zanesville.....	1				1	
Wayne Township.....	20				10	10
Zanesville.....	44		2	2	37	3
Seneca County—						
Seneca Township.....	3					3
Stark County—						
Minerva.....	1					1
Vinton County—						
Harnden.....	5					5
Swan Township.....	2					2
Washington County—						
Liberty Township.....	1					1
Total.....	153		7	8	90	48

## District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia, which for administrative purposes is identical with the city of Washington, there were notified between January 1 and March 24, 1913, 58 cases of smallpox. On March 26 there were 18 cases still under treatment. The disease has been of the usual mild type and to the present no deaths due to it have been registered. Several cases have occurred among employees in the Government departments with the result that extensive vaccination has been carried on among those in these departments.

## Maine.

Acting Asst. Surg. Adams, of the Public Health Service, reported March 18, 1913, that 2 cases of smallpox had been notified at Thomas-

ton, Me., and 1 death from smallpox at Tenants Harbor, Me., on March 16.

On March 22 Dr. Adams further reported that on March 16, 1 case of smallpox was notified at Rockland, and on March 20, 3 cases at Rockville, 4 miles from Rockland.

#### Maryland—Eastport.

The State Board of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph March 26, 1913, that 4 cases of smallpox had been notified at Eastport, Anne Arundel County.

#### Texas—Laredo.

Acting Asst. Surg. Hamilton, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 25, 1913, that 7 cases of smallpox had been notified at Laredo.

#### Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (Feb. 1-28):			Indiana—Continued.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Alexander.....	3	.....	Jennings.....	7	.....
Bureau.....	4	.....	Knox.....	10	.....
Cook.....	19	.....	Lake.....	2	.....
Crawford.....	1	.....	Laporte.....	2	.....
Dewitt.....	1	.....	Madison.....	4	.....
Dupage.....	15	.....	Marshall.....	1	.....
Effingham.....	2	.....	Martin.....	1	.....
Fulton.....	1	.....	Parke.....	16	.....
Gallatin.....	4	.....	Rush.....	10	.....
Hardin.....	24	.....	Shelby.....	6	.....
Kane.....	3	.....	Vanderburg.....	216	.....
Jasper.....	1	.....	Vigo.....	15	.....
Jo Daviess.....	1	.....	Total.....	498	.....
Lasalle.....	42	.....	New Jersey (Dec. 1-31):		
Logan.....	8	.....	Counties—		
McHenry.....	1	.....	Passaic.....	1	.....
Macon.....	3	.....	North Dakota (Feb. 1-28):		
Massac.....	4	.....	Counties—		
Moultrie.....	20	.....	Morton.....	13	.....
Peoria.....	10	.....	Ramsey.....	5	.....
Putnam.....	4	.....	Total.....	18	.....
St. Clair.....	8	.....	Oklahoma (Dec. 1-31):		
Randolph.....	1	.....	Counties—		
Rock Island.....	1	.....	Caddo.....	4	.....
Vermilion.....	4	.....	Cotton.....	1	.....
Whiteside.....	15	.....	Creek.....	10	.....
Will.....	1	.....	Grady.....	1	.....
Woodford.....	1	.....	Grant.....	8	.....
Total.....	202	.....	Greer.....	5	.....
Indiana (Feb. 1-28):			Harmon.....	4	.....
Counties—			Jackson.....	16	.....
Allen.....	52	.....	Lincoln.....	11	.....
Carroll.....	4	.....	Love.....	3	.....
Clare.....	1	.....	McCurtain.....	6	.....
Clay.....	9	.....	Oklahoma.....	1	.....
Clinton.....	1	.....	Osage.....	8	.....
Crawford.....	36	.....	Ottawa.....	2	.....
Daviess.....	8	.....	Pawnee.....	7	.....
Dearborn.....	1	.....	Wagoner.....	1	.....
Dekalb.....	18	.....	Washington.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	3	.....	Washita.....	1	.....
Dubuque.....	5	.....	Total.....	90	.....
Elkhart.....	2	.....			
Floyd.....	2	.....			
Fountain.....	1	.....			
Gibson.....	59	.....			
Grant.....	6	.....			
Jefferson.....	1	.....			



## Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
<b>Iowa (Feb. 1-28):</b>			<b>Kansas—Continued.</b>		
<b>Counties—</b>			<b>Counties—Continued.</b>		
Adair.....	2		Montgomery.....	6	
Adams.....	5		Pottawattamie.....	4	1
Boone.....	7		Rawlins.....	17	
Butler.....	1		Reno.....	1	
Calhoun.....	2		Riley.....	7	
Carroll.....	27		Russell.....	2	
Cass.....	23		Sheridan.....	6	
Cedar.....	2		Thomas.....	1	
Cerro Gordo.....	5		Wallace.....	4	
Chickasaw.....	1		Wilson.....	2	
Clark.....	5		Wyandotte.....	6	
Clinton.....	1	1			
Dallas.....	28		Total.....	84	1
Fayette.....	1				
Iowa.....	3		<b>Rhode Island (Feb. 1-28).....</b>		
Keokuk.....	1		<b>No case.</b>		
Linn.....	3		<b>Texas (Feb. 1-28):</b>		
Louisa.....	3		<b>Counties—</b>		
Madison.....	3		Archer.....	2	
Mahaska.....	1		Bosque.....	30	
Marion.....	1		Cameron.....	1	
Marshall.....	1		Collin.....	1	
Monona.....	4		Dallas.....	115	3
Montgomery.....	1		Denton.....	22	
Muscatine.....	9		Eastland.....	40	
Pocahontas.....	3		Ellis.....	5	
Polk.....	52	1	Floyd.....	4	
Pottawattamie.....	10		Grayson.....	3	
Scott.....	1		Hamilton.....	4	
Shelby.....	1		Henderson.....	24	3
Story.....	5		Hidalgo.....	6	
Washington.....	1		Hunt.....	7	
Webster.....	55		Parker.....	14	1
Winnebago.....	10		Tarrant.....	36	
Worth.....	3		Travis.....	3	
Total.....	281	2	Valverde.....	4	1
			Vanzandt.....	1	
<b>Kansas (Feb. 1-28):</b>			Wichita.....	20	
<b>Counties—</b>			Total.....	342	8
Cherokee.....	12				
Crawford.....	2		<b>Vermont (Feb. 1-28):</b>		
Elk.....	1		<b>Counties—</b>		
Johnson.....	7		Bennington.....	4	
Labette.....	3		Chittenden.....	6	
Lyon.....	1		Rutland.....	7	1
Marshall.....	1		Washington.....	4	
McPherson.....	1		Total.....	21	1

## City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	4		Montgomery, Ala.....	1	
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Muskatine, Iowa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....	3		Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	14		Oakland, Cal.....	2	
Evansville, Ind.....	33		Peoria, Ill.....	3	
Hartford, Conn.....	1		Providence, R. I.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	24		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
La Crosse, Wis.....	3		St. Louis, Mo.....	3	
Lexington, Ky.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		Spokane, Wash.....	11	
Manchester, N. H.....	1		Springfield, Ohio.....	3	
Marinette, Wis.....	2		Toledo, Ohio.....	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6		Washington, D. C.....	3	
Moline, Ill.....	1		Zanesville, Ohio.....	3	

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## State Reports for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Allen County.....	2	Hampden County—	
Cass County.....	4	Holyoke.....	1
Clark County.....	3	Springfield.....	2
Crawford County.....	2	Middlesex County—	
Decatur County.....	4	Arlington.....	3
Fulton County.....	1	Cambridge.....	40
Gibson County.....	1	Everett.....	1
Greene County.....	1	Hudson.....	1
Hamilton County.....	2	Lexington.....	1
Hancock County.....	2	Lowell.....	4
Hendricks County.....	2	Somerville.....	14
Henry County.....	1	Norfolk County—	
Huntington County.....	2	Avon.....	1
Jefferson County.....	1	Stoughton.....	1
Knox County.....	1	Plymouth County—	
Lake County.....	4	Brockton.....	1
Lawrence County.....	2	Carver.....	1
Marion County.....	7	Hanson.....	1
Morgan County.....	1	Suffolk County—	
Newton County.....	2	Boston.....	23
Owen County.....	1	Chelsea.....	2
Parke County.....	13	Worcester County—	
Perry County.....	2	Northbridge.....	2
Putnam County.....	1	Princeton.....	1
Randolph County.....	2	Southbridge.....	1
Shelby County.....	1	Sterling.....	1
St. Joseph County.....	2	Uxbridge.....	1
Tipton County.....	1	Worcester.....	4
Vanderburg County.....	2	Total.....	137
Washington County.....	1		
Wells County.....	4	<b>Michigan:</b>	
White County.....	3	Alpena County—	
Total.....	78	Alpena Township.....	5
<b>Kansas:</b>		Alpena.....	13
Atchison County—		Antrim County—	
Atchison.....	7	Echo Township.....	1
Bourbon County—		Branch County—	
Fort Scott.....	1	Coldwater.....	1
Comanche County.....	1	Calhoun County—	
Ellis County.....	4	Albion.....	1
Gray County.....	1	Clinton County—	
Johnson County.....	2	Bath Township.....	1
Labette County—		Eaton County—	
Parsons.....	1	Brookfield Township.....	1
Lyon County.....	1	Emmet County—	
Mitchell County.....	1	Wales Township.....	1
Montgomery County.....	1	Gratiot County—	
Reno County—		North Star Township.....	1
Hutchinson.....	9	Ithaca.....	1
Sedgwick County—		Ingham County—	
Wichita.....	1	Lansing.....	2
Sumner County.....	2	Jackson County—	
Thomas County.....	1	Jackson.....	1
Wyandotte County—		Kalamazoo County—	
Kansas City.....	2	Kalamazoo.....	1
Total.....	35	Kalkaska County—	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Excelsior Township.....	1
Berkshire County—		Kent County—	
Adams.....	1	Grand Rapids.....	14
Lee.....	1	Lake County—	
Pittsfield.....	2	Luther.....	1
Bristol County—		Marquette County—	
Fall River.....	7	Segaunee.....	1
New Bedford.....	7	Macomb County—	
Norton.....	2	Richmond.....	2
Essex County—		Midland County—	
Beverly.....	1	Ingersoll Township.....	14
Haverhill.....	1	Newaygo County—	
Lawrence.....	4	Sheridan Township.....	2
Methuen.....	1	Oakland County—	
Newburyport.....	1	Pontiac.....	2
Salem.....	2	Osceola County—	
		Highland Township.....	1

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## State Reports for February, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Michigan—Continued.</b>		<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>	
Saginaw County—		Ramsey County—	14
Zilwaukee Township.....	1	St. Paul.....	
Saginaw.....	7	Red Lake County—	
St. Clair County—		Red Lake Falls.....	1
Columbus Township.....	1	Rice County—	
Cottrelville Township.....	1	Faribault.....	1
Port Huron Township.....	2	Roseau County—	
Van Buren County—		Roseau.....	1
Paw Paw.....	3	St. Louis County—	
Wayne County—		Eveleth.....	1
Detroit.....	4	Hibbing.....	5
Wyandotte.....	1	Mountain Iron.....	1
Total.....	88	Virginia.....	3
<b>Minnesota:</b>		Sherburne County—	
Aitkin County—		Livonia Township.....	1
Aitkin.....	1	Orrock Township.....	1
Spencer Township.....	6	Traverse County—	
Beltrami County—		Wheaton.....	1
Bemidji.....	5	Washington County—	
Blue Earth County—		Stillwater.....	1
Mankato.....	2	Watsonwan County—	
Chisago County—		St. James.....	2
Lent Township.....	1	Wilkin County—	
Clay County—		Bradford Township.....	1
Barnesville.....	1	Total.....	77
Moorhead.....	1	<b>North Dakota:</b>	
Crow Wing County—		Lamoure County.....	4
Brainerd.....	2	Wells County.....	1
Hennepin County—		Total.....	5
Minneapolis.....	5	<b>Vermont:</b>	
Itasca County—		Orleans County.....	4
Keewatin.....	1	<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Koochiching County—		Ashland County.....	2
International Falls.....	1	Bayfield County.....	3
Lac qui Parle County—		Brown County.....	2
Madison.....	2	Kenosha County.....	1
Lake County—		Manitowoc County.....	2
Two Harbors.....	1	Marathon County.....	1
Mower County—		Marinette County.....	1
Lyle.....	2	Milwaukee County.....	13
Nicollet County—		Sheboygan County.....	1
St. Peter.....	2	Walworth County.....	1
Olmsted County—		Washington County.....	1
Kalmar Township.....	1	Total.....	28
Otter Tail County—			
Fergus Falls.....	4		
Sverdrup Township.....	1		
Polk County—			
Crookston.....	3		
Erskine.....	1		

## TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

## Ohio Report for January, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Ohio:		Ohio—Continued.	
Auglaize County—		Mahoning County—	
Minster.....	2	Struthers.....	1
Belmont County—		Youngstown.....	23
Bellaire.....	5	Marion County—	
Colerain Township.....	4	Marion.....	1
Butler County—		Medina County—	
Middletown.....	1	Medina.....	1
Clark County—		Miami County—	
Madison Township.....	4	Covington.....	1
Springfield.....	1	Piqua.....	1
Clermont County—		Monroe County—	
Franklin Township.....	3	Lewisville.....	1
Clinton County—		Montgomery County—	
Blanchester.....	2	Miamisburg.....	1
Columbiana County—		Morrow County—	
Wellsville.....	16	Franklin Township.....	1
Cuyahoga County—		Ottawa County—	
Cleveland.....	7	Danbury Township.....	1
Rocky River.....	1	Genoa.....	1
Defiance County—		Putnam County—	
Defiance.....	1	Leipsic.....	1
Erie County—		Richland County—	
Sandusky.....	2	Mansfield.....	8
Fayette County—		Ross County—	
Jefferson Township.....	1	Chillicothe.....	1
Jeffersonville.....	1	Sandusky County—	
Franklin County—		Fremont.....	3
Columbus.....	4	Scioto County—	
Guernsey County—		Bloom Township.....	1
Cambridge.....	2	Madison Township.....	1
Quaker City.....	1	Nile Township.....	5
Hamilton County—		Portsmouth.....	15
Cincinnati.....	12	Seneca County—	
Green Township.....	1	New Riegel.....	1
Reading.....	1	Seneca Township.....	1
Hancock County—		Tiffin.....	1
Delaware Township.....	1	Shelby County—	
Huron County—		Sidney.....	1
Norwalk.....	1	Summit County—	
Jackson County—		Akron.....	3
Oak Hill.....	1	Cuyahoga Falls.....	3
Wellston.....	1	Peninsula.....	4
Jefferson County—		Trumbull County—	
Mount Pleasant.....	1	Girard.....	1
Lawrence County—		Tuscarawas County—	
Ironton.....	2	Canal Dover.....	1
Logan County—		Union County—	
Monroe Township.....	1	Jerome.....	1
Quincy.....	1	Washington County—	
Lorain County—		Adams Township.....	1
Amherst.....	1	Wood County—	
Lorain.....	1	Bowling Green.....	1
Lucas County—		Ross Township.....	2
Toledo.....	28	Total.....	202
Washington Township.....	2		

**CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.****State Reports for February, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Indiana:</b>		<b>Massachusetts—Continued.</b>	
Gibson County.....	2	Suffolk County—	
Kosciusko County.....	1	Boston.....	4
Total.....	3	Chelsea.....	1
<b>Iowa:</b>		Worcester County—	
Appanoose County.....	1	Templeton.....	1
Des Moines County.....	1	Worcester.....	3
Fayette County.....	1	Total.....	15
Linn County.....	1	<b>Minnesota:</b>	
Lyon County.....	1	Kanabec County—	
Warren County.....	1	Comfort Township.....	1
Total.....	6	Stevens County—	
<b>Kansas:</b>		Framnas Township.....	2
Sedgwick County—		Total.....	3
Wichita.....	3	<b>North Dakota:</b>	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>		Cavalier County.....	5
Essex County—		<b>Wisconsin:</b>	
Haverhill.....	1	Douglas County.....	2
Lynn.....	1	Manitowoc County.....	1
Middlesex County—		Marinette County.....	3
Lowell.....	1	Milwaukee County.....	1
Newton.....	1	Sheboygan County.....	2
Woburn.....	1	Total.....	9
Norfolk County—			
Stoughton.....	1		

**Ohio Report for January, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
<b>Ohio:</b>		<b>Ohio—Continued.</b>	
Clermont County—		Madison County—	
Miami Township.....	1	South Solon.....	1
Clinton County—		Portage County—	
Wilmington.....	1	Garrettsville.....	1
Cuyahoga County—		Preble County—	
Cleveland.....	3	Harrison Township.....	1
Franklin County—		Warren County—	
Columbus.....	1	Waynesville.....	1
Hamilton County—		Total.....	22
Addyston.....	2		
Cincinnati.....	9		
Symmes Township.....	1		

**California—Los Angeles and San Francisco.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 22, 1913, that 8 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 2 deaths, had been notified in Los Angeles during the week ended March 22.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 22, 1913, that 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in San Francisco during the week ended March 22.



## Missouri—Jefferson Barracks.

Surg. Carrington, of the Public Health Service, reported, March 18, 1913, that 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 2 deaths, had been notified at Jefferson Barracks during the week ended March 15, making 13 cases of the disease notified at that place since November, 1912.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		2	Newark, N. J.	2	
Boston, Mass.	2	2	New Bedford, Mass.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	5	2	New Orleans, La.	10	3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	8	7	New York, N. Y.	7	7
Cleveland, Ohio.	3		Oklahoma, Okla.	4	2
Fall River, Mass.	3		Passaic, N. J.		1
Kansas City, Kans.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.		1
Lexington, Ky.	1		St. Joseph, Mo.	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	3	2
Nashville, Tenn.	1		Superior, Wis.		1

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## State Reports for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Indiana:		Massachusetts—Continued.	
Wayne County	4	Worcester County—	
Iowa:		Hardwick	1
Allamakee County	1	Total	4
Kansas:		Minnesota:	
Norton County	1	Olmsted County—	
Massachusetts:		Rochester	1
Bristol County—			
Fall River	2		
Hampden County—			
Springfield	1		

## Ohio Report for January, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Ohio:		Ohio—Continued.	
Cuyahoga County—		Warren County—	
Cleveland	2	Clearcreek Township	1
Harrison County—		Williams County—	
Nottingham Township	1	St. Joseph Township	1
Paulding County—		Total	7
Benton Township	1		
Putnam County—			
Leipsic	1		

**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aurora, Ill.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1	1
Fall River, Mass.....	.....	1	San Diego, Cal.....	.....	1
New Orleans, La.....	3	.....	York, Pa.....	2	.....
New York, N. Y.....	1	1			

**ERYSIPELAS.****Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	.....	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	1	.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	2
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	7
Braddock, Pa.....	2	.....	Peoria, Ill.....	.....	1
Brockton, Mass.....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	24	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	13	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	24	4	Reading, Pa.....	2	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	.....	Rome, Ga.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	13	2	Rutland, Vt.....	1	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	11	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	.....	1	Springfield, Ill.....	.....	1
Hartford, Conn.....	1	.....	York, Pa.....	2	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....			

**PLAGUE.****Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Mar. 1, 1913	0	175	116	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	9	606	462	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	39	1,758	1,262	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	815	774	.....
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Mar. 8, 1913	3	137	80	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	10	516	412	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	31	1,747	1,338	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....	.....	1,902	855	.....

<sup>1</sup> 93 mice.**California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.**

During the week ended March 1, 1913, there were examined 54 ground squirrels from Alameda County, 169 from San Joaquin County, 18 from Stanislaus County, and 1 from San Francisco, and during the week ended March 8, 1913, 158 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County and 11 from Stanislaus County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

## PNEUMONIA.

## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	2	2	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	7	2	Newcastle, Pa.	2	.....
Braddock, Pa.	3	.....	Newport, Ky.	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	47	24	Norristown, Pa.	4	6
Duluth, Minn.	5	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	49	110
Dunkirk, N. Y.	3	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20	44
Erie, Pa.	3	.....	Reading, Pa.	2	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	3	Rome, Ga.	3	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	7	San Diego, Cal.	2	2
Homestead, Pa.	1	3	Schenectady, N. Y.	5	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	2	South Bethlehem, Pa.	6	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	1	.....	York, Pa.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	10	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	4
Manchester, N. H.	9	9			

## RABIES.

## Indiana—Marion County.

Dr. J. N. Hurty, State health commissioner of Indiana, reported a death from rabies in Marion County, Ind., during February, the patient being a 4-year old boy.

## SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

## State Reports for February, 1913.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Indiana.....	699	2,418	332
Iowa.....	127	.....	96
Kansas.....	194	1,115	59
Massachusetts.....	943	4,407	562
Michigan.....	574	865	308
Minnesota.....	351	838	223
North Dakota.....	71	280	30
Ohio.....	766	3,581	965
Rhode Island.....	122	64	88
Vermont.....	108	1,311	23
Wisconsin.....	271	218	181

## Los Angeles—Measles.

Sr. Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 22, 1913, that 160 cases of measles, with 2 deaths, had been notified in Los Angeles during the week ended March 22.

## Pittsburgh—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph March 22, 1913, that during the week ended March 15 there had been notified in Pittsburgh 539 cases of measles, with 7 deaths, making a total of 7,030 cases, with 102 deaths, since the beginning of the outbreak November 1, 1912.



## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	* Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabi- tants—Continued.										
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	23	3	.....	11	.....	12	1	.....	1
Portland, Me.	58,571	22	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Reading, Pa.	96,071	29	5	1	152	.....	5	.....	2	3
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	16	4	.....	62	.....	7	.....	1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	24	1	1	13	.....	7	3	3	3
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	20	4	1	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	25	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	34	3	.....	39	.....	9	.....	6	2
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	54	5	.....	25	.....	5	.....	9	3
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	67,105	28	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....	4	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	16	1	.....	30	.....	3	.....	5	2
Cities having from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	12	2	1	8	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	24	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	21	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	2
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danville, Ill.	27,871	15	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	12	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	6	.....	.....	60	.....	3	.....	11	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	18	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	3
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	16	1	.....	186	4	1	.....	1	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	19	2	.....	107	.....	3	.....	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	15	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	12	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	.....	3	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	5	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	13	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Malden, Mass.	44,404	12	8	1	107	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	15	1	.....	33	.....	3	.....	2	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	.....	1	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Newport, Ky.	30,309	10	1	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Newton, Mass.	39,806	12	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	17	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	12	1	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Orange, N. J.	29,630	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	5	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	15	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Racine, Wis.	38,002	8	4	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	16	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Salem, Mass.	43,697	20	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	3
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Superior, Wis.	40,384	19	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	.....	3	.....	13	.....	8	.....	1	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	18	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	10	2	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	13	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Pa.	44,750	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	9	1	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford, Pa.	17,759	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ga.	20,554	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Columbus, Ind.	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Concord, N. H.	21,479	5	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, Md.	21,809	10	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	.....	6	2	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Galesburg, Ill.	22,083	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Homestead, Pa.	18,713	8	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kearny, N. J.	18,639	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....



## Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 8, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— Continued.										
Kokomo, Ind.	8,261	4			1					
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	10								
Marquette, Wis.		3								
Marlboro, Mass.		5					1		1	1
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	1								
Medford, Mass.	23,150	6	1		16		6			
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	3							1	1
Moline, Ill.	24,190	11	1				1			
Montclair, N. J.	21,453	12			1		1			
Morristown, N. J.	12,567	3								
Muscatine, Iowa.	14,073	2					1		1	
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	3			5		2			
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	5								
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	6			2				2	
Northampton, Mass.	19,921	10					8		2	
Palmer, Mass.		3								
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550						3	1	3	
Pottstown, Pa.	17,500	10								2
Rome, Ga.	7,291		3		3		25			
Rutland, Vt.	13,546				70		1			
South Bethlehem, Pa.	13,241								1	1
Springfield, Ohio.			3		2		2			
Steelton, Pa.	14,476	3							2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,294				10				2	
Woburn, Mass.	18,594	6			11				1	

## **IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.**

### **HAWAII.**

#### **Plague-Infected Rats Found.**

During the week ended February 22, 1913, four plague-infected rats were found, one in the Hilo district, at Camp 4, and three at Honokaa, in the Hamakua district. These rats were found in stables.

#### **Examination of Rats.**

During the week ended February 22, 1913, rats were examined for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, 372 rats; at Hilo, 914 rats; Honokaa, 1,823 rats.

### **PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

#### **Manila—Plague.**

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports the occurrence of plague in Manila as follows: Week ended February 1, 1913, 1 death; week ended February 8, 1913, 1 case, 1 death.

### **PORTO RICO.**

#### **Rats Collected and Examined.**

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended March 8, 1913, there were examined 1,622 rats, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 381 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

No case of plague in man has been notified in Porto Rico since September 12, 1912, and no plague-infected rat has been found since December 19, 1912.

## FOREIGN REPORTS.

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### CHINA.

#### Hongkong—Plague—Examination of Rats.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended February 1, 1913, 1 case of plague with 1 death was reported at Honkong.

During the same period there were examined for plague infection 1,739 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

### ECUADOR.

#### Guayaquil—Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker reported by telegraph March 15 the occurrence in Guayaquil and vicinity of 20 cases of plague with 9 deaths and 30 cases of yellow fever with 18 deaths.

### INDIA.

#### Bombay—Plague.

The American consul at Bombay reports March 13 the presence of plague.

### JAPAN.

#### Cholera.

Acting Asst. Surg. Worden at Yokohama reports the occurrence of a case of cholera in Chiba Ken during the week ended February 18, 1913.

### JAVA.

#### Summary of Plague.

Consul Rairden at Batavia reports: During the year 1912 there were reported in the Residency of Malang, East Java, 1,477 cases of plague with 1,406 deaths. Of this number 743 cases with 713 deaths were reported during the last quarter of the year.

### ZANZIBAR.

#### Zanzibar—Examination of Rats.

Consul Hays reports that during the two weeks ended February 7 there were examined for plague infection 1,403 rats. No plague-infected rat was found.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.****Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 28, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Banderjermarsin.....	Nov. 26-30.....	4	4	
Singakawang.....	Oct. 1-31.....	2	2	
Java—				
Samarang.....	Dec. 21-26.....	8	7	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 16-22.....	8	8	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 4-30.....	2	1	
Telokbetong.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	181	20	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1.....	2	1	
Bombay.....	Feb. 16-22.....	3	4	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 15.....		86	
Madras.....	Feb. 2-22.....	2	4	
Negapatam.....	Jan. 19-25.....	3	3	
Japan:				
Chiba ken.....	Feb. 12-18.....	1		
Kanagawa ken—				
Yokohama.....				Total Sept. 29, 1912, to Jan. 9, 1913: Cases, 39.
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 1.....	1	1	

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Manaos.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 1....	4	4	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 15.....			Still present.

**PLAGUE.**

China:				
Hongkong.....	Feb. 9-15.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kederi.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 4.....	88	82	
Madioen.....	.....do.....	16	16	
Malang.....				Total year 1912: Cases, 1,477; deaths, 1,406 among natives, including Pasoeroean Residency.
Pasoeroean Residency.....	.....do.....	138	137	
Surabaya.....	.....do.....	15	15	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Mar. 15.....			Still present.
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 16-22.....	38	31	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 2-15.....		22	
Mauritius.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2.....	6	5	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 8.....	1	2	

**SMALLPOX.**

Canada:				
Montreal.....	Mar. 9-15.....	13		
Ottawa.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8.....	5	1	
Quebec.....	Mar. 9-15.....	4		
St. Johns.....	.....do.....	1		
Toronto.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 8.....	5		
Vancouver.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 1.....	1		
Windsor.....	Mar. 2-13.....	4		
China:				
Hongkong.....	Feb. 9-15.....	8	4	
Shanghai.....	Feb. 16-22.....	8		
Germany.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 1.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 2.....	1	1	

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Mar. 28, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Great Britain:				
Sheffield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 1....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 16-22.....	15	4	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 2-15.....		5	
Madras.....	Feb. 9-15.....	7		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Feb. 16-22.....	1		
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	Mar. 3-9.....		4	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 3-16.....		4	
Guadalajara.....	Mar. 2-8.....	2		
Salina Cruz.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	1		
Vera Cruz.....	Mar. 2-8.....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 8....		31	
Madrid.....	Feb. 1-28.....		20	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 8....	4	3	
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 1....	7		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	do.....	7		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 7....	2	1	
Zanzibar.....	do.....	2	1	

**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghara.....	Dec. 9.....	2		
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16...	6	1	
Shumla.....	Dec. 30.....	18		
China: Foochow.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 2....			Isolated cases.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Bandjermasin.....	Nov. 22-25.....	1	1	
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 2....	26	25	
Singawang.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 1....	1	1	
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-23.....	32	21	Feb. 6, present.
Do.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 1....	10	11	
Madison.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 9....	192	105	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7-12.....	9	6	
Paseroean Residency..	Sept. 20-26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19-Dec. 19...	583	478	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 16-Nov. 28...	4	3	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 3-15.....	3	3	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 3.....	1		
Koeoh.....	Dec. 3-15.....	4	9	
Jambi.....	Sept. 18-24.....	1		
Roembo.....	Dec. 3-15.....	2	2	
Telok betong.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 10...	119	9	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15...	202	143	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 18....		331	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 9....	6	6	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 25...	26	25	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 18...	19	19	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-30.....	2	2	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27...	42	38	
Japan.....				Total year 1912: Cases, 2,722; deaths, 1,678, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1-Feb. 11: Cases, 82.
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1		
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 11...	44		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Japan—Continued.</b>				
Hiogo Ken.	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.	30		
Hiogo Ken.	Nov. 27-Dec. 19.	22		
Hiroshima Ken.	Nov. 23.	1		
Ibaraki Ken.	Dec. 6.	2		
Iwate Ken.	Dec. 16.	1		
Kanagawa Ken.				Total Nov. 23-Feb. 4: Cases, 55.
				Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Yokohama.	Nov. 24-Jan. 14.	22		
Kochi Ken.	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.	3		
Minami Tokaki gun.	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.	40		
Nagasaki Ken.				Nagasaki Ken and outlying islands, Sept. 15-Dec. 2: Cases, 188; deaths, 134, including previous reports.
Nagasaki city.	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.	10	4	
Osaka Fu.	Nov. 23-Dec. 3.	14		
Saga Ken.	do.	5		
Sasebo.	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.	7		
Shizuoka Ken.	Dec. 3-Feb. 11.	57		
Taiwan (Formosa).				Total year 1912: Cases, 333; deaths, 256.
Tokushima Ken.	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.	65		Not previously reported.
Tokyo Fu.	Nov. 23-Feb. 4.	108		
Tokyo.				Oct. 2-Dec. 7: Cases, 273, and vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.	Nov. 26.	1		
<b>Russia:</b>				
Odessa.	Jan. 8-21.	5	2	Nov. 18-20: 1 case from Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
<b>Siam:</b>				
Bangkok.	Oct. 13-Jan. 4.		6	
Straits Settlements—Singapore.	Nov. 17-23.	2	2	
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Adana—				Total, Nov. 17-23: Cases, 160; deaths, 218.
Adana.	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.	2	2	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.	3	3	
Alexandretta.	do.	3	2	
Angora—				
Angora.	Nov. 24-Dec. 11.	29	23	
Balikesir.	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.		1	
Beirut—				
Merdijoun.	Dec. 3-11.		15	
Tabariyeh.	Dec. 13-22.			Present.
Brusa.	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.	26	38	
Castamoni.	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.	6	4	
Derbekir.	do.	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.	Nov. 25-Dec. 14.	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.	Dec. 3-11.		6	
Mekka.	Nov. 17-23.	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidt.	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.	3	1	
Kartal.	Dec. 30-Feb. 12.	9	3	
Khodavendikar—				
Karassi.	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.		2	
Mosul.	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.		2	
Sinope.	Dec. 3-11.	1	4	
Smyrna.	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.	3	1	
Syria—				
Haifa.	Dec. 21.		1	
Tiberias.	Dec. 3-25.	129	68	
Tarsus.	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.	2	1	
<b>Turkey in Europe:</b>				
Constantinople.	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.	1,598	787	Total, Nov. 5-Jan. 28: Cases, 2,515; deaths, 1,215.
Zanzibar.	Nov. 8-Dec. 21.	131	130	Total, Aug. 5-Dec. 23: Cases, 943; deaths, 912, including previous reports from Mwera, Chwaka, and Mokoton. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-Dec. 31, 332 cases, not included in previous reports.
At sea.				Nov. 18-20: 1 fatal case on s. Bosnian, en route from Constantinople to Odessa.



**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 23....	9	1	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22....	6	6	
Ecuador:				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	5	2	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....				Jan. 1-31, 1 case, 1 death.
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	8	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	56	30	Feb. 18-24, 16 cases.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3	1	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	9	2	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. Feb. 7, 1 case.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		

**PLAGUE.**

Afghanistan:				
Tehehel-Bagdareh.....	Sept. 1-30.....			And vicinity 100 deaths daily. Present to Oct. 29.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 12-25.....	4	1	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....		9	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1....	17	7	Year 1912: Cases, 21.
Santos.....	Dec. 1.....	2	2	
British East Africa:				
Kiambu.....	Nov. 16-Oct. 21....	2		
Kisumu.....	Dec. 8-28.....	7		
Mombasa.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 25....	16	12	Free Nov. 18.
Nairobi.....	Nov. 16-Jan. 13....	5	1	
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....		5	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	Jan. 8-19.....	7	4	
Taltal.....	Oct. 22-28.....	3		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 17.....			Present and in vicinity.
Kulangsu.....	do.....	3		International settlement of Amoy.
Hoihow.....	Nov. 1-30.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1....	2	2	Total Jan. to Sept., 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....			Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang Chun.
Pakhoi.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30		
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15....		2	Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement.
Swatow.....				Jan. 9, in vicinity.
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Kediri.....	Oct. 6-Dec. 21....	318	295	
Madioen.....	do.....	82	80	
Paseroean Residency.....	do.....	598	594	
Surabaya.....	do.....	28	28	
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2	1	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	139	52	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	68	42	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24: Cases, 123; deaths, 61.
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	4		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt.....				Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Feb. 8: Cases, 43; deaths, 26. Mar. 4, 1 fatal case.
Alexandria.....				
Cairo.....	Dec. 30.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 8.....	3	1	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 1.....	5	3	
Behera.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	2	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-2.....	2	1	
Benisouef.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 2.....	4	2	
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-30.....	6	5	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 19-Feb. 11.....	8	5	
Galioubeh.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1	1	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-17.....	2	1	
Do.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17.....	3		
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	4	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	5	3	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-30.....	6	3	
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 29.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 5.....	2	1	
Hawaii:				
Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11-31.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15.....	134	105	Mar. 13: Still present.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 1.....		83	
Madras.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19-23.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	68	68	
Provinces.....				Total Oct. 27-Dec. 28: Cases, 25,212; deaths, 19,863.
Delhi.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 28.....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	
Madras.....	do.....	1,833	1,337	
Bengal.....	do.....	60	59	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,269	1,025	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,844	6,001	
Punjab.....	do.....	952	709	
Burma.....	do.....	95	85	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	404	301	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,506	1,114	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,498	1,212	
Central India.....	do.....	70	60	
Rajputana.....	do.....	2,862	2,824	
Kashmir.....	do.....	3	1	
Provinces.....				Total Dec. 29-Feb. 1: Cases, 21,707; deaths, 17,705.
Delhi.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1.....	28	21	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,589	1,917	
Madras.....	do.....	1,144	829	
Bengal.....	do.....	29	29	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,341	3,470	
United Provinces.....	do.....	10,041	8,524	
Punjab.....	do.....	872	719	
Burma.....	do.....	388	342	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	183	142	
Mysore.....	do.....	931	681	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	662	576	
Central India.....	do.....	16	10	
Rajputana.....	do.....	475	443	
Kashmir.....	do.....	7	1	
North West Provinces.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 16.....	58	36	
Japan:				
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11-Dec. 26.....	220	142	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3		Among the military.
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Sept. 17-Oct. 17.....	8	5	
Do.....	Oct. 29-Dec. 2.....			7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans and 22 fatal cases among natives.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	July 1-31.....	4	.....	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	3	Mollendo, Nov. 17-Jan. 12; Cases, 15; deaths, 4. Jan. 21, 2 cases, with 1 death.
Arequipa.....	July 1-31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	5	3	
Callao.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	Present in September; Dec. 2-Jan. 12: Cases, 7.
Ferrinhafe.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	1	.....	
Ica.....	do.....	1	.....	
Lambayeque.....	Dec. 2-22.....	7	.....	Present in September.
Jayanca.....	do.....	.....	.....	Present.
Libertad.....	July 1-31.....	8	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	12	7	
Cosma.....	Dec. 2-22.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pajani.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Salaverry.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	1	.....	
San Pedro.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	27	.....	
Trujillo.....	do.....	44	.....	
Lima.....	July 1-31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	Dec. 2-22: Cases, 2.
Piura.....				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	Present.
Palta.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Piura.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	Do.
Sulanna.....	Dec. 2-22.....	.....	.....	Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 25.....	14	10	
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
Russia:				
Don, territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	In 6 localities. 38 cases with 22 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Essoul district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11.....	3	1	
Transbaikal district—				
Verneudinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerchinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ty. Merv.....	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.

**SMALLPOX.**

Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 17.....	2	.....	
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21.....	.....	.....	Present.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11	.....	
Constantine.....	do.....	11	.....	
Oran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	170	10	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	11	3	
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	.....	7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicja.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	3	.....	
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10.....	2	.....	
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2	.....	
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1.....	26	.....	
Brazil:				
Para.....	do.....	2	.....	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15.....	.....	149	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1.....	27	10	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1	.....	
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	12	.....	
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	48	.....	
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-28.....	9	.....	
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 22.....	30	.....	
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	8	.....	
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 1.....	4	.....	
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 8.....	108	1	
Quebec.....	do.....	28	.....	
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 1.....	17	.....	

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

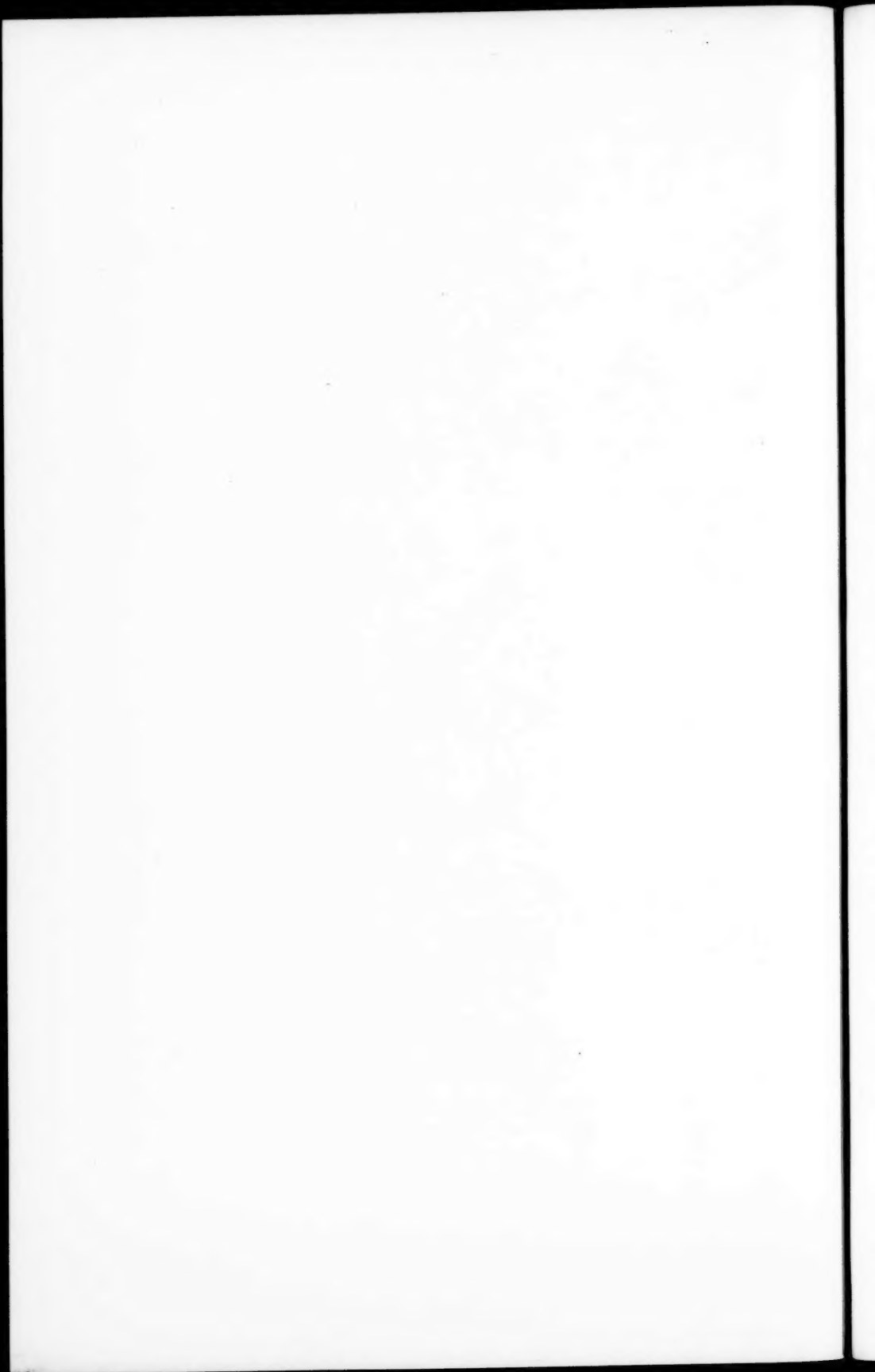
Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.

## SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 30....	3		Oct. 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 4-16.....			Present. Kulangsu, Jan. 12-25, 1 case.
An Kho.....	Jan. 4.....			Epidemic; 2 days' journey from Amoy.
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-Jan. 4.....			Present.
Dalny.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Hankow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1		
Harbin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Hoihow.....	Jan. 3.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 8.....	38	23	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 8.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Feb. 9.....	23	118	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 1.....		3	
Costa Rica: Limon.....	Feb. 1.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 4.....	26	7	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang.....	Oct. 4-24.....	57	23	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1.....	753	161	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-Feb. 18.....	9	1	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 4.....	11	4	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-31.....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		3	
Nantes.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 22.....	3		
Paris.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....	32	1	
Germany.....				Total: Nov. 24-30, 5 cases not included in report, p. 2231, vol. xxvii; Dec. 1-Feb. 15, 20 cases.
Breslau.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 10-25.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-15.....	1		
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-4.....	1		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 9-15.....	15		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 10.....	1		
Patras.....	Mar. 10.....		9	Epidemic.
Piræus.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16		
Honduras: Trujillo.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15.....	46	15	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 18.....		14	
Karachi.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	15	4	
Madras.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 8.....	19	5	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	11	3	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 23.....	3	3	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.....	7		
Turin.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 2.....	5		
Japan.....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 14; deaths, 1.
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 1-13.....	2		From s. s. Pera from London via ports.
Mexico.....				Feb. 16: Cases, 1,500 to 2,000, with 10 per cent of deaths, mainly along the western coast. Jan. 30-Feb. 16: Presentin Aguerre, Cajame, Corral, Esperanza, Navojca, Puga, and Tarin.
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 2.....		13	
Chihuahua.....	do.....		14	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		117	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1		
Juarez.....	Mar. 1.....	1		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 4.....	36	15	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 25.....	6	2	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 21.....	4		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Mar. 21, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Mexico—Continued.</b>				
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2		
Nogales.....	.....do.....	1		
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 1.....	10	1	1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....		1	
Newfoundland: St. Johns.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	1		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....			Present.
Lima.....	.....do.....			Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1		
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Dec. 21.....			1 case removed from s. s. Mauban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 9; deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	43		
Roumania.....				Total, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 6.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 4.....	2		
Moscow.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 8.....	8	2	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18.....	8	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 15.....	109	13	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 7.....	25	4	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	Jan. 1-27.....	7		
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 15-28.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	4		
Servia: Belgrade.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2		
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4.....		5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....		54	
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....		114	
Cadiz.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		7	
Madrid.....	.....do.....		34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....		22	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 31.....		43	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 1.....	73	2	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 25.....	3	1	
Sweden: Stockholm.....	Oct. 8-21.....	3		
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	2		
Basel.....	Nov. 14-Feb. 15.....	20		
Grisons.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.....	15		
Turkey in Asia: Beirut.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 15.....	62	11	
Turkey in Europe: Constantinople.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....		127	
Uruguay: Montevideo.....	Feb. 18.....			Present.
West Indies: Grenada.....	Mar. 10.....			Do.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Jan. 21.....	20	2	



# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

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## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### RHODE ISLAND.

#### **Rabies—Treatment of Persons Bitten by Animals Suspected of Having. (Laws of 1912, Chap. 800. Approved April 18, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The health officer or the president of the town council of any town or the mayor or the superintendent of health of any city may authorize the treatment by the Pasteur method, or by any other known method of treatment for the prevention or cure of rabies or hydrophobia, of any person who has been bitten within such town or city by any dog or other animal suspected of being affected with rabies or hydrophobia.

SEC. 2. The person furnishing such treatment shall within 60 days after completing the same present his claim for services to the town council of such town or the city council of such city, who shall draw an order on the town or city treasurer for the amount of the same or for such other amount as they in their discretion, after careful examination, shall deem just; and such order when presented to the town or city treasurer shall be paid in the same manner as any other order made by the town or city council upon the town or city treasurer, and the amount of such order shall be charged against any sums received by such town or city under the provisions of chapter 135 of the general laws.

#### **Rabies—Examination of Heads of Dogs Suspected of Having. (Laws of 1912, Chap. 842. Approved May 3, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. Chapter 135 of the general laws, entitled "Of dogs," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, viz:

"SEC. 30. Any member of the town council of any town or the chief of police of any city may authorize the examination of the head of any dog suspected of being affected with rabies or hydrophobia, killed within the limits of such town or city. The person making such examination shall within 24 hours after completing such examination report the results thereof to the person authorizing such examination and shall within 60 days thereafter present in writing his claim for services to the town council of such town or to the city council of such city, who shall draw an order on the town or city treasurer for the amount thereof or for such other amount as they in their discretion, after careful examination, shall deem just; and said order when presented to the town or city treasurer shall be paid in the same manner as any other order made by the town or city council upon the town or city treasurer, and the amount of such order shall be charged against the amount received by such town or city under the provisions of this chapter."

#### **Open-air schools—Authorizing the establishment of. (Laws of 1912, ch. 816, approved Apr. 26, 1912.)**

SECTION 1. The school committee of any city or town is hereby authorized and empowered to establish within its limits open-air schools for the instruction of such children of school age as in its judgment are not in such physical condition that they can



be safely instructed in the ordinary schools of the city, and to furnish for the conduct of such schools such medical, food, or other supplies as are necessary for the purposes for which such schools are or may be established.

# WASHINGTON.

## Hotels—Sanitary regulation of. (Regulations State board of health adopted July 15, 1912.)

SECTION X. (1) The plumbing of every hotel shall conform to the plumbing ordinances of the city wherein the hotel may be located, provided that if this city has no plumbing ordinance, then the plumbing shall conform to the ordinances of the nearest city having ordinances governing plumbing.

(2) Every hotel shall provide at least one public toilet to every 30 rooms or fraction thereof, and shall provide at least 1 public urinal for every 3 toilets. All toilets must be properly plumbed and be connected with the sewer, wherever there is a public sewer. In cities and towns having no sewerage system, open earth toilets or privies will be allowed, but must be disinfected with dry lime daily and emptied twice each week and thoroughly screened from flies. Open toilets must be located not less than 40 feet away from all kitchens and dining rooms and pantry openings. Privy vaults are prohibited.

(3) In cities and towns having no sewerage system, hotels with plumbing and sewage waste must be provided with a suitable disposal of the sewage, which disposal must be approved by the local health officer. Cesspools will not be allowed except upon recommendation of the local health officer, approved by the State commissioner of health.

(4) All garbage and kitchen refuse must be kept in tight metal cans with a metal cover encircling the top of the can, and must be removed once daily.

(5) All dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries must be thoroughly screened from flies.

(6) All outside sleeping rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each individual, with sufficient openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained; inside sleeping rooms must contain 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each individual, and have sufficient openings connected with rooms or halls having outside openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained.

(7) Whenever a room has been occupied by a guest sick with or exposed to any communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer before being occupied by another guest.

## Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Regulations State Board of Health adopted July 15, 1912.)

### PREVENTION OF SPREAD THROUGH INDUSTRIAL CAMPS.

SEC. XI. (1) That hereafter contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of constructing any road, railroad, or irrigation canal, or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camps of whatsoever nature, shall report to the State commissioner of health concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State commissioner of health so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State board of health.

(2) The health officer of each county shall report to the State commissioner of health on the location of all industrial or construction camps within his jurisdiction in the months of January and June of each year.

Whenever a county health officer shall receive information as to the proposed location of new camps within his jurisdiction, he shall notify the State commissioner

of health, giving location of camp, name, and address of the parties responsible for said camp.

(3) All contractors and other persons responsible for the control and management and construction of industrial camps must use all reasonable precautions to protect the men in their employ from disease, and to that end shall follow, as closely as the individual surroundings of each camp will permit, the instructions furnished by the State commissioner of health.

(4) The following are the instructions and recommendations relative to the proper sanitation of camps. The natural topography of the land where camps must of necessity be located renders it impossible to specify in detail complete plans for temporary camps, but the management of camps will be held strictly responsible for failure or refusal to comply with the general intent and spirit of these regulations.

(a) Camps should be established upon dry, well-drained ground.

(b) Any natural sink holes or collection of pools of water should be artificially drained and filled when the camp is first established.

(c) The general scheme of the relation of the structure of the camps should be as follows: Stable and kitchen should be at the opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

(d) Eating houses should be next to the kitchen and beyond the eating house should come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

(e) The use of the toilets provided for the men should be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employee polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

(f) A small temporary incinerator should be constructed near the stables. Incinerators capable of doing effective work can be constructed for not over \$25, sufficient to care for all the refuse of a camp of 150 men and stables of 10 to 12 horses.

(g) There must be in camps of 100 men or over one employee whose particular duty should be acting as scavenger and garbage collector.

(h) All manure should be gathered and burned each day, and for the convenience of the collector should be thrown into a tightly covered box.

(i) All fecal matter should be treated in the same way or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is the safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed.

(j) The kitchen and eating houses in particular should be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

(k) All garbage should be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with manure and other rubbish.

(l) Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, should be collected daily and placed in a deep earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day.

(m) All urinals should consist of open trenches limed with quicklime, and fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day for 100 men.

(n) All food supplies should be carefully screened.

(o) Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, should be regularly insisted upon.

(p) The supply of water for the camp should be carefully decided upon, and whenever possible, if the camp is to remain several weeks, it is well to run the water in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

(q) All sick from whatever cause should be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately.

(r) All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of the food, particularly cooks and helpers, should be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever within recent years.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD THROUGH SCHOOLS.

SEC. XII. (1) Exclusion from school.—Children suffering from any disease requiring quarantine or isolation shall be excluded from all schools.

Children from the same families shall be excluded from school as long as the disease exists in the family, unless otherwise stated in the rules for the individual disease.

(2) No child, janitor, or teacher suffering from tuberculosis shall be allowed to attend or work in any public, private, or parochial school.

(3) Any health officer shall, upon request from the county superintendent of schools or any school principal, inspect a school where tuberculosis in a pupil or pupils is suspected. If upon investigation and examination the health officer decides any pupil to be tuberculous, he shall exclude such pupil from school, nor shall any such pupil be allowed to return to school until proof satisfactory to the health officer that such pupil is not suffering from tuberculosis is established.

(4) Upon request from the county superintendent of schools stating that he believes a teacher or janitor in any school in the county to be afflicted with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, the health officer shall thereupon investigate and examine such teacher or janitor, and if he shall find teacher or janitor to be tuberculous, or if they refuse such examination, he shall then order the board of directors of such school district to suspend such teacher or janitor from their duties until satisfactory evidence of freedom from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis is furnished the health officer.

(5) In addition to the diseases elsewhere declared by these rules to be subject to quarantine or isolation, any child shall be excluded from any private, parochial, or public school by the health officer who is afflicted with the following diseases:

Contagious conjunctivitis, impetigo contagiosa, mumps, pediculosis (lice), ringworm, scabies (itch), or any suppurative disease of a foul or offensive nature, provided that in cases of ringworm, scabies, or pediculosis the child may be allowed to continue school attendance at the discretion of the health officer if proper treatment be immediately instituted.

(6) All children in any community where smallpox actually exists shall be excluded from private, parochial, or public schools until vaccinated, unless they can present certificates from a legally qualified physician attesting to a successful vaccination within seven years or can give positive proof of having already had smallpox.

(7) Whenever any pupil, janitor, or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school is afflicted with any disease for which disinfection is required by the rules of the State board of health, the school buildings, school room, or rooms, must be declared infected and dangerous to the public health, and such school building, room or rooms, shall not be used again for school purposes until thorough disinfection of the same has been carried out under the directions of the local health officer.

(8) Whenever any school principal or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school has reasons to suspect that any pupil is suffering from or has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease required by the rules and regulations of the State board of health to be excluded from school, such principal or teacher shall send such child home and report the occurrence to the local health officer by the most direct means available, and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to attend school again until such pupil shall present a certificate from a legally qualified physician stating that the child is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(9) Whenever in the judgment of the State commissioner of health or any county health officer or health officer of a city of the first class or any board of health of any city it is advisable to close the schools because of the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, he or they shall serve written notice upon the board of school directors or the responsible officials of any private, parochial, or Sunday school in the same district in which such disease or diseases prevail, directing them to close all schools immediately, nor shall any such schools be reopened until ordered by the proper health official.

## REGULATION OF FUNERALS AND THE BURIAL OF BODIES.

SEC. XIII. (1) The health officer shall supervise the conducting of funerals in all cases of acute infectious diseases.

(2) In case of funerals from houses that still continue under quarantine, members of the immediate family shall be allowed to accompany the corpse to the cemetery or crematory and to return to their premises under supervision of the local health officer.

(3) A licensed embalmer shall prepare a body for burial dead from a disease requiring quarantine in the following manner:

If the body be removed from the room in which death occurred to another room in same house, in order to enable the embalmer to better carry out his duties, both rooms must be thoroughly scrubbed and woodwork, furniture, etc., mopped in addition to the general fumigation of the house.

(4) The embalmer before entering a room containing a corpse dead from a disease requiring quarantine, shall cover himself from head to foot in a cloth or rubber gown, and shall cover his head with a snugly fitting cap, and whenever possible shall wear rubber gloves. Upon leaving the room the outer garments, cap, and gloves shall all be wrapped in a tight covering or placed in a tightly closed bag, and the entire contents shall immediately thereafter be disinfected by boiling.

(5) The coffin or casket used to convey the corpse shall not be taken into the room containing the corpse and removed therefrom unless the room previously or the room and coffin together, shall have undergone thorough disinfection, under the direction of the health officer.

(6) All knives, razors, trocars, needles, syringes, and all other instruments employed in the process of embalming, together with all vessels, sponges, cooling boards, or other apparatus taken from the room during preparation of a corpse, dead from a contagious or infectious disease, shall be thoroughly disinfected by boiling or immersion in a strong antiseptic solution immediately thereafter.

(7) All fluids or other matter removed from such bodies during the embalming process shall be either burned or mixed with equal volumes of a disinfectant solution approved by the State board of health, for at least three hours before final distribution.

(8) In cases of death from disease other than those requiring quarantine, the same procedure as in deaths from quarantinable diseases shall be carried out in all cases dead from smallpox, measles, glanders, anthrax, Rocky Mountain tick fever, leprosy, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and infantile paralysis.

(9) In cases of death from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, careful disinfection of the hands, instruments, and fluids and other matters removed from the body shall be carried out, but not the other restrictions relative to the preparation of such bodies.

(10) Any licensed embalmer in lieu of preparing the body for burial at the place of death may wrap such corpse completely in a sheet soaked with a strong disinfectant, and place the body so wrapped in a wicker case and remove it to his place of business for the process of embalming: *Provided, however,* That if such be done the same precautions as to disinfection shall be carried out at the undertaker's parlors as are specified for the preparation of such body at the house where death occurred, and that the right to remove said body shall not be held to confer the right to conduct a public funeral.

(11) If a funeral be held at the undertaker's parlors in the case of a person dead from any of the diseases enumerated above, except typhoid fever, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, the local health officer shall supervise the conducting of such funeral services and the premises must be thoroughly disinfected immediately thereafter.

## **MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.**

### **ALEXANDRIA, VA.**

#### **Milk—Regulation of the Sale of (Ordinance Adopted July 23, 1912).**

SECTION 22. No person shall, by himself or agents, sell, exchange, or deliver any impure, adulterated, unwholesome, or skimmed milk, unless in the latter case the words "Skimmed milk" are plainly marked on the vessel containing the same when delivered, the letters being at least half an inch high.

SEC. 23. By pure, unadulterated, wholesome, and unskimmed milk is meant the natural product of healthy cows, which has not been deprived of its cream, and to which no additional liquid or solid or preservative has been added, and which, at the temperature of 60° F., shall have the specific gravity of not less than 1,029, and not less than 3 per cent of fat. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the sale of buttermilk, provided it is sold as such and the purchaser be in every instance notified of its character.

It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or his agent, to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk within the limits of the city of Alexandria without first obtaining a license from the commissioner of revenue of said city.

Such license shall be issued by the commissioner of revenue as other licenses are issued upon payment of the sum of \$1 to the treasurer of the city of Alexandria, and the production of a certificate approved by the deputy health officer to the effect that the applicant's dairy, stables, and milch cows have been inspected by the deputy health officer, or other person satisfactory to the board of health acting in his stead, and found to be clean and in a sanitary and healthy condition and that the tuberculin test has been applied to said cows in accordance with the Virginia State regulations. It shall be the duty of the deputy health officer, at least twice a year, to inspect the dairies, stables, and milch cows of all persons selling, exchanging, or delivering milk in the city of Alexandria, and report the condition of the same to the board of health, and a copy of such report shall be kept in the office of the health officer and subject to public inspection.

Applications for said certificates may be made and granted at any time, but the board of health shall, in addition to its other meetings, meet once a year during the first part of the month of April for the purpose of receiving and passing upon said applications. And the board of health may at any time after 30 days' notice revoke the license of any person selling milk within the city of Alexandria if it shall appear that the dairy, stables, or milch cows of such persons are not up to the standard required by the provisions hereof.

### **BAYONNE, N. J.**

#### **Dead, Sick, and Injured Animals—Disposal of (Regulations Board of Health Adopted June 20, 1912).**

SECTION 55. No person shall leave or throw into any place or street or public waters, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl, or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.



SEC. 56. Any animal being in any street or public place, and appearing in the estimation of any inspector or officer of this board injured or diseased past recovery for any useful purpose and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person having charge thereof for said owner, or not having been removed to some private premises or to some place designated by such inspector or officer, within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer, or inspector of this board, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner, be treated as any other dead animal found in any street or place.

SEC. 57. Any person having a dead animal or an animal past recovery and not killed for and not proper for use as meat or food, or in any offensive condition, or sick with an infectuous or contagious disease on his premises in said city, and every person whose animal or any animal in charge or under his control in any street or place may die or become or be in a condition past recovery, shall at once remove or cause to be removed such animal, dead or alive, to some proper place and when such place shall be designated by such inspector or officer, to that place; and any person who shall have knowledge of any dead animal so dead, injured, or deceased being in any building or premises, or on any street or public place within the said city, shall at once report the fact to an officer of the police department or to some inspector or member of this board.

SEC. 58. No person other than the inspectors or officers of this board, or the street commissioner, or a member of the police department, or the contractor for the removal of dead animals, or persons thereto authorized by this code, shall in any way interfere with or remove such dead, sick, or injured animal in any street or public place, and no person shall skin or wound such animal in such street or public place unless to terminate its life as herein authorized, except that the owner or person having control of such may terminate the life thereof in the presence and by the consent of a police officer or an inspector or member of this board.

SEC. 59. No dead animal shall remain in any building or in any public street or place, before the removal thereof by the contractor, more than six hours in the daylight, and shall any animal die during the night the contractor shall remove the same within six hours after sunrise of the succeeding day.

#### BELLEVUE, OHIO.

##### Scavengers. (Regulation Board of Health adopted Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person shall be permitted to carry on the business of a scavenger unless he shall have first obtained from the Department of Health a permit to engage in such business.

SEC. 2. Permits for the purpose of carrying on the business of a scavenger shall expire on the first day of May of each year, at which date they shall be renewable for one year; but a permit may be revoked at any time for breach of the rules and regulations of the department of health.

SEC. 3. Every applicant for a permit shall submit his wagon or vehicle to the inspection of the department of health for approval before such permit shall be issued. All vehicles used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a scavenger must have a tightly closed bottom and close fitting sides, at least 1 foot in height.

SEC. 4. No liquid refuse or foul smelling matter or garbage of any kind shall be hauled in such wagon or vehicle.

SEC. 5. No such wagon or vehicle shall be permitted to stand in any public street, lane, court, or alley for a longer period than 15 minutes, except for the purpose of being loaded, nor shall any such wagon or vehicle be unloaded in whole or in part within the city limits.

SEC. 6. All such wagons or vehicles shall be so loaded that no rubbish or waste material of any kind shall fall into or on any public street, lane, court, or alley.

SEC. 7. All wagons and other vehicles used in carrying on the business of a scavenger shall use unfrequented streets and alleys, as far as possible, in the conduct of the business.

# CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## Health Department—Duties of Officers.

HEALTH OFFICER—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 3, 1912).

The health officer is the chief of the department. Subject to the general control of the board of health, he has direction and supervision over all the employees of the department. In addition to the powers and duties prescribed by law, he is to carry out the orders of the board in any matter pertaining to his department. He shall at once report to the board any violation of the orders or breach of discipline on the part of any officer or any employee under his control, and may suspend any such person pending the board's decision. The health officer is authorized, by resolution of the board, to grant, refuse, or revoke any permit required by any law, ordinance, or regulation in any matter pertaining to the department.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 3, 1912).

The clerk shall be responsible for and have charge of all the books and records of the office, shall keep the minutes of the board, and shall keep the records of medical-school inspection; also do such writings and copying of writings and other services relating to the position as the board or health officer may require of him.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO GIVE BOND (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 24, 1912).

1. The clerk of the department shall, before entering on the duties of his office, file with the health officer a bond, with at least two sureties, in the sum of not less than \$2,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and such bond shall be approved by the city solicitor as to form, and by the board as to sufficiency.

2. Such bond shall remain in the custody of the health officer and be subject to inspection by anyone having any cause of complaint against such employee.

3. When such bond has been filed as aforesaid, the board shall issue a certificate of appointment, signed by the president of the board and countersigned by the health officer, and such certificate shall be to all intents and purposes the commission of such clerk.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS—DUTIES OF (REGULATIONS BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED NOV. 20, 1912).

1. The district physicians appointed by the board shall devote their entire time to the work of the department. They shall reside in the district to which they are appointed, and they shall enforce all such rules and regulations as may from time to time be promulgated by the board in the interest of public health.

2. It shall be the duty of the district physician to visit and prescribe for all sick persons who are unable to pay for medical advice. The district physician shall investigate each case, so that the abuse of this charity may be minimized. If the district physician is satisfied that the case is one not entitled to free attendance, he shall promptly refer the same to the family physician. If the district physician has cause or reason to suspect inferiority in the quality of pharmaceuticals furnished by



the board of health, he shall report at once and complain to the health officer in order that the matter may be investigated.

3. The district physician shall vaccinate any resident of his district who may apply for that purpose, providing such resident is unable to pay for such service.

4. It shall be the duty of the district physician to maintain a proper surveillance over all infectious and contagious diseases in his territory, as prescribed by the general code of the State of Ohio, city ordinances, and board of health regulations.

5. The district physician shall also be known as the school physician for the schools in his district. During the school term the school physician shall make routine classroom inspection of each child in the schools, embracing examination of the eye, ear, nose, throat, and skin. Medical inspectors shall make as many physical examinations as possible, beginning with children entering school for the first time and proceeding to the higher grades in order. Physical examinations must be made in the presence of the parent, teacher, or nurse.

6. All reports of work performed must be mailed to reach this office no later than Monday morning of each week, according to the printed forms, which must be conforming to in all respects.

7. The district physician, acting always as health officer of his own district, should note carefully the sanitary condition of each patient's residence and its surroundings; the supply of fresh water, fresh air, the drainage, the cesspools or vaults; the size and arrangement of the stairs and the means of escape in case of fire should be especially noted; and if anything is found prejudicial to health, in violation of any of the laws or rules of this board, city or State, he is earnestly requested to report the same for the welfare of the public to the health officer.

**DISTRICT PHYSICIANS TO DISPLAY SIGNS (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED JULY 24, 1912).**

All district physicians in the employ of this board are required to display the sign of "District physician" immediately under or next to their own private sign on the outside of their office building.

**REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 3, 1912).**

The registrar of vital statistics shall attend to the receiving of all returns of deaths and the issuing of burial permits, and shall make and keep in proper form a record of all deaths and births and perform such other services relating to the position as the board or health officer may require of him. The registrar of vital statistics is authorized to charge a fee of 50 cents for each certified copy of the record of birth or death, to the person applying for the same, and shall account to the health officer the first of each month the amount received as such fees, which amount shall be converted into the incidental account of the sanitary fund, it to be disbursed in the same manner as other moneys credited to said fund. The registrar shall keep a continuous and permanent record of all such certificates, together with the fees received for the same.

**CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 17, 1912).**

At any time during the temporary absence of the health officer from the department of health, the chief medical inspector will assume that officer's duties, and any orders issued by the chief medical inspector shall be obeyed and respected by all the employees the same as if given by the health officer in person; the chief medical inspector shall, upon the return of the health officer, report all business attended to or instructions given during his absence. The chief medical inspector shall have charge of all infectious and contagious diseases and of all fumigations; he shall supervise the medi-

cal relief of outdoor poor patients and have charge of all medical supplies furnished to district physicians and nurses. He shall have charge of medical school inspection and supervise the work of the visiting school nurses and do such other work as may be required of him. The chief medical inspector shall be the assistant health officer.

**CHIEF FOOD INSPECTOR—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 3, 1962).**

It shall be the duty of the chief food inspector and his assistants to carry out and enforce the laws, rules, and regulations governing the sale of milk, meat, and other foods in the city, and to perform such other duties relating to the position as the board or health officer may require.

**CHIEF AND ASSISTANT CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTORS—DUTIES OF (REGULATIONS BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APR. 3, 1912).**

The chief sanitary inspector shall have charge of the sanitary police, subject to the orders of the health officer, and he shall see that all laws, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to his division are strictly enforced. He shall report at once to the health officer any disobedience of orders, or breach of discipline on the part of any of the employees of his division.

The assistant chief sanitary inspector shall be the assistant to the chief sanitary inspector. It shall be his especial duty to make inspections of work assigned him by the health officer and chief sanitary inspector.

**SANITARY POLICE—DUTIES OF (REGULATION BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APRIL 17, 1912.)**

1. Each member shall devote his whole time and attention to the business of the department, and is prohibited from following any other calling or being employed in any other business. Certain hours are allotted for regular duty, yet all are expected to act promptly at all times, by day or night, when so ordered by the chief sanitary inspector or health officer.

2. Each member in his conduct and deportment, must be quiet, civil, and orderly. He must at all times refrain from violent, coarse, profane, or insolent language; but at the same time he must act with firmness and energy in the performance of his duty.

3. Any member who shall be guilty of intoxication while on duty shall be subject to suspension or dismissal from the department.

4. No member will be permitted to apply for a warrant in the police court without the consent of the health officer or chief sanitary inspector.

5. The sanitary police are subject to the orders of the health officer and chief sanitary inspector at all times, and are also required to obey instructions issued from the department of health with promptness and dispatch.

6. The sanitary police shall present themselves at the health office at such times as shall be mentioned in orders, or as often as is required, to receive orders from the chief sanitary inspector and his assistant and make reports. Nor are they to consider their duties as limited to the districts to which they may have been assigned, but they are bound to leave their own districts and examine into complaints and sickness elsewhere. Whenever the health officer or chief sanitary inspector may deem it advisable thus to employ them, they may be changed about from district to district on the order of the health officer.

7. When orders shall be or have been made to remedy any complaint—as in the case of an overflowing or leaking privy, or water in the cellar of a house, or a collection of garbage or manure, or of cellars foul with decaying or unhealthy matter—the sanitary policeman shall see that said order is complied with and the nuisance abated. In case of noncompliance with orders he shall keep reinspectng and report the same to the chief sanitary inspector, and await further instructions.

8. All forms for making nuisance reports must be filled in legibly and minutely, and any information added that will throw light on the subject under investigation.

9. The sanitary police shall wear, plainly exposed to view, their badge of office, and at no time shall they attempt to enter any house, building, or other premises of any citizen without their badge exposed, unless otherwise directed by the health officer or chief sanitary inspector.

10. The chief sanitary inspector is habitually charged with the execution of all orders emanating from the board, or health officer, that properly belongs to the sanitary bureau, and he is responsible to the board and health officer only for the correct performance of his duties; and in order that the business of the sanitary department may be conducted with system and dispatch the men composing the sanitary police are placed entirely under the officer's command, subject only to the orders of the board and the health officer.

11. It is imperative that the men while on duty shall not lounge about saloons or places of public resort; neither will they be permitted to enter any places of public resort while on duty, except in the immediate discharge of the same.

12. All the sanitary police shall wear a uniform which shall consist of a sack coat, color indigo-blue—four buttons, black or gilt, Cincinnati police pattern, on the breast, and two gilt or black buttons, small pattern, on each cuff, vest of the same material, single-breasted, with five or six black buttons placed at equal distances; pantaloons the same color as coat. Officers must wear caps or hats approved by the health officer. Uniforms may not be required for inspectors on special work, as the health officer may determine.

13. No officer or member of the department will be permitted to give any information to vault cleaners as to the ownership or locality of vaults that require cleaning; neither will they, under any circumstances, recommend a vault cleaner to citizens, but will, when asked for information, refer the parties to the published list of vault cleaners displayed in the back of the city directory or telephone book, and any vault cleaner who shall offer to bribe any sanitary or other officer to give him information in violation of this rule shall be refused any further permits to clean vaults.

14. For any infringement or deviation from any of the above rules, not otherwise provided for, the penalty will be a suspension or dismissal from the department, as the board may, in its judgment, determine. The chief sanitary inspector is charged with the enforcement of the rules herein contained and will promptly report any officer who violates these provisions to the health officer.

#### LOS ANGELES, CAL.

#### Shoddy—Manufacture, Storage, and Sale. (Ordinance 24981, adopted April 30, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to engage in, carry on, or conduct the business of manufacturing, selling, or storing shoddy without first applying for and receiving a permit in writing so to do from the health commissioner in the manner provided by this ordinance.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any person, firm, or corporation to obtain a permit under the provisions of this ordinance, if such person, firm, or corporation has, prior to the adoption of this ordinance, obtained a permit under the provisions of Ordinance No. 19416 (new series) and such permit has not been revoked or suspended and a new permit is not specifically required to be obtained under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to obtain a permit to conduct or carry on any such business shall file an application in writing therefor with the health department, specifying by street and number the place where such business is proposed to be carried on or conducted. Such application shall be signed by the applicant and shall contain the address of such applicant.

SEC. 3. That no permit to carry on any such business shall be granted by the health commissioner to any person, firm, or corporation who fails, refuses, or neglects to comply with all laws and ordinances relating to and regulating such business. The city clerk shall not issue any license to any person, firm, or corporation to conduct or carry on any such business until the health commissioner shall have granted a permit therefor as provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 4. In the event that any person, firm, or corporation holding a permit to conduct or carry on the business of manufacturing, selling, or storing shoddy shall violate or cause or permit to be violated any of the provisions of this ordinance, or any provision of any other ordinance or of any law relating to or regulating such business, or shall conduct or carry on such business in an unlawful manner, or shall cause or permit such business so to be conducted or carried on, it shall be the duty of the health commissioner to, in addition to the other penalties provided by this ordinance, revoke the permit issued for conducting or carrying on such business. If the permit of any person, firm, or corporation to conduct or carry on any business under the provisions of this ordinance shall be revoked, no permit shall be granted to such person, firm, or corporation to conduct or carry on any such business within six months after such revocation.

No permit shall be revoked until a hearing shall have been had by the health commissioner in the matter of the revocation of such permit, notice of which hearing shall be given, in writing, and served at least five days prior to the date of hearing upon the holder of such permit, or his manager, or agent, which notice shall state the ground of complaint against the holder of such permit or against the business carried on by such holder, and shall also state the time when and place where such hearing will be had. Such notice shall be served upon the holder of such permit by delivering the same to such person, firm, or corporation, or to his or its manager or agent, or to any person in charge of or employed in the place of business of such holder, or if such person has no place of business, then at his place of residence; or by leaving such notice at the place of business of such person, firm, or corporation, or at the place of residence of such person with some person of suitable age and discretion. If the holder of such permit can not be found and service of such notice can not be made upon him or it in the manner herein provided, then a copy of such notice shall be mailed, postage fully prepaid, addressed to such holder of such permit at such place of business or residence, at least three days prior to the date of such hearing.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use, or to cause or permit to be used, any material in the manufacture of shoddy unless such material shall have first been disinfected in an air-tight room or chamber by means of formaldehyde gas or by means of steam heated to at least 320° F., or unless such material shall have first been boiled in water for at least 20 minutes and thoroughly cleaned.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to convey into the city of Los Angeles any shoddy manufactured outside of the said city unless the same shall, within 10 hours after the same is brought into the said city, be disinfected in the manner provided by section 5 of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. All machinery and every appliance used in the manufacture of shoddy, and every factory, warehouse, store or other building, inclosure or premises wherein shoddy is manufactured, produced, or stored, or is sold or exposed for sale, and every factory, warehouse, store, or other building, inclosure or premises wherein any raw material used in the manufacture of shoddy is collected or stored, or is sold or exposed for sale, and all such materials and all shoddy shall be at all times subject to the inspection and examination of the health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, and inspectors. The health commissioner, his assistants, deputies, and inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to enter, during business hours, every such factory, warehouse, store, or other building, inclosure or premises for the purpose of making such inspection and examination.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to fail, refuse, or neglect to permit the health commissioner or any such assistant, deputy, or inspector to examine any such factory, warehouse, store, or other building, inclosure, or premises, or any portion thereof, or any machinery therein, or any shoddy or any materials used in the manufacture of shoddy.

SEC. 8. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than two days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this ordinance is committed, continued, or permitted by such person, firm, or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 9. That ordinance No. 19416 (new series), approved December 16, 1909, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; provided, that any such repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution and punishment of any person, firm, or corporation for any act done or permitted in violation of any ordinance which may be repealed by this ordinance, and shall not affect any prosecution or action which may be pending in any court for the violation of any ordinance repealed by this ordinance.

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